

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.

M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur -Biol., No 7, 1958, 29807

Author : Khlystov, L.A.

Inst : -

Title : An Experiment in Raising Tomato Hybrid Seeds.

Orig Pub : Sad i ogorod, 1957, No 6, 16-18

Abstract : A test of the hybrid tomato No 10 x Bison from seeds introduced from Bulgaria was made at the "Kopanka" sovkhos in Benderskiy Rayon of the Moldavian SSR. The hybrid's yield totalled 410 centners per ha., although the restricted variety, the Brekodey, produced only 269 centners per ha. Hybrid No 10 x Bison ripens considerably faster. The hybridization of a series of varieties was performed, among which were the Tamnety X Mayak. Seeds of hybrid tomatoes of three combinations were obtained.

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- 17 -

Khlystov, N.F.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 133-1-11/24
AUTHORS: Yedneral, F.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Khlystov, N.F., Engineer. CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110009-9

TITLE: Intensification of the Oxidising Period During Smelting
Structural Steel in Electric Furnaces (Intensifikatsiya
okislitel'nogo perioda elektroplovki konstruktsionnoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, No.1, pp. 43 - 48 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The possibility of attaining the de-sulphurisation of metal during the melting period and an intensification of the oxidation period by blowing oxygen was investigated on a steel 45XHM (composition %: C 0.42-0.50; Mn 0.5-0.8; Si 0.17-0.37; Cr 0.8-1.1; Ni 1.3-1.8; Mo 0.2-0.3; V 0.1-0.2; P and S less or equal to 0.03). The initial experiments during which the technology of smelting was established were carried out in the Moscow Institute of Steel (Moskovskiy institut stali) on 1/2 ton electric furnaces. In 1956, 21 heats in a 20-ton electric arc furnace were carried out on the Zlatoust Works. The charge consisted of carbon steel scrap (about 67%), chromium-nickel-molybdenum steel waste (about 25%), pig (about 7%), nickel and coke (about 120 kg per 23 tons of the charge). In order to obtain melting slag of a required basicity to de-phosphorise during the melting period, about 2.5% of lime was charged towards the furnace walls. At the end of the melting

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133-1-11/24

Intensification of the Oxidising Period During Smelting Structural Steel in Electric Furnaces

after taking samples and measuring the temperature, the oxidising slag was removed. During the decarburisation process, a further decrease in the phosphorus content of metal to 0.011 - 0.013% usually took place (Fig.1). The dependence of phosphorus content in the first sample of metal after melt out - Fig.2; variation in the degree of oxidation (% Fe total) of slags during the oxidising period in experimental heats - Fig.3; the influence of the degree of oxidation of slag (oxidising period) on the de-phosphorisation - Fig.4; a comparison of the oxygen content of metal during the oxidising period in various heats with the equilibrium C-O curve - Fig.5; changes in the manganese content during the oxidising period - Fig. 6.

(Conclusions: 1) An addition of 3% of lime to the charge and a 5-minute blowing of the ladle with oxygen (about 600 m³/hr) at the end of the melting period lead to sufficiently complete de-phosphorisation. Slag basicity not lower than 2.2 and metal temperature of 1 500 °C are recommended. 2) A part of phosphorus is additionally removed during oxygen boiling; slag basicity during this period should be 2.6 - 3.0. 3) The velocity of decarburisation in a 20-ton furnace at a blowing

Card3/4

...ary of Congress ...gicheskii zavod)

L 17833-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6004397

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/003/0709/0712

AUTHORS: Khanaychenko, N. K.; Khlystov, N. Z. 2.3

ORG: Marine Hydrophysical Institute, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR (Morskoy
gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk UkrSSR) B

TITLE: The southern branch of the equatorial countercurrent in the Atlantic
Ocean 12.5

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 3, 1966, 709-712

TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, ocean dynamics, fluid velocity, Coriolis effect

ABSTRACT: By using the method proposed by Defant, the authors computed the average position of the null dynamic surface to be at a depth of 543 m in the Atlantic Ocean. According to the method proposed by Mamayev, the average position between 2 and 7° S lat proved to be 546 m. Since the results are similar, the authors state that no great error will be introduced (while computations will be greatly simplified) if the 500-m depth is used as the null surface. Computations of differences in dynamic height and velocity were made not between two neighboring hydrologic stations but through a single station by the "sliding Card 1/2

UDC: 551.465 2

L 17833-66

ACG NR: AP6004397

scale" method. The Coriolis effect was not considered in the zone from 2° N lat to 2° S lat because of the very low value and the change in direction. In the spring (of the northern hemisphere) the southern branch of the countercurrent in the Atlantic Ocean may be traced as an independent current, moving eastward from 30° to 5° W long. The boundaries of this current trend almost due east, the northern boundary running along 3° and the southern along 5°30' S lat. The width is thus about 150 miles. Between 30 and 15 W lat, the maximum velocity is 40--45 cm/sec, but at 5° W lat this increases sharply to 175 cm/sec. Two series of velocity values were observed: one at the surface, along the northern edge of the current, and the other at a depth of 120--180 m, somewhat farther south. In autumn this southern branch of the countercurrent does not appear to change appreciably, preserving its position, though the velocity in the western part increases somewhat to 50--65 cm/sec. The authors consider it a proved fact that the Atlantic Ocean has a rather large element of E-W circulation--the southern branch of the equatorial countercurrent--which carries in an easterly direction about $20 \cdot 10^6$ cubic meters of water per second for a distance of 2000 miles. They state that actually a system of countercurrents exists, with three branches: northern, central, and southern. This paper was presented by academician L. I. Sedov on 26 May 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 24May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 nst

KOLESNIKOV, V.O.; TORIN, Yu.A.; KHLYSTOV, N.Z.

Effect of oceanological conditions on the distribution of the
yellowfin tuna. Trudy BaltNIRO no.7:31-33 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Atlantic Ocean--Tuna fish)

KHANAYCHENKO, N.K.; KHLYSTOV, N.Z.; ZHIDKOV, V.G.

System of equatorial countercurrents of the Atlantic Ocean.
Okeanologia 5 no.2:222-229 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

LARIONOVA, V.D.; KHLIBTOV, V.A.

Dynamics of syringomyelitic arthropathy. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60
no.10:1291-1292 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Yaroslavskaia gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni N.V.
Solov'yeva (glavnyy vrach P.M. Meshavkina).
(SYRINGOMYELIA) (BONES—DISEASES)
(JOINTS—DISEASES pathol.)

KHLYSTOV, V. A.

Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Roentgenological diagnostics of bone-joint disorders in syringomyelia." Moscow, 1961. 12 pp; (State Scientific Research Roentgeno-Radiological Inst of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 227)

KHLYSTOV, V.A.

Role of tomographic studies in some arthropathies. Vest. rent. 1
rad. 36 no. 2:67-68 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Yaroslavskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.V.
Solev'yeva (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR P.M. Meshavkina).
(JOINTS—RADIOGRAPHY)

KIDRUK, T.A.; POLYAKOV, O.N.; KHLYSTOV, V.A.

Case of testicular feminization. Akush. i gin. 40 no.4:144 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Yaroslavskaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa No.10 (glavnyy vrach O.N. Mikhaylova).

L 15780-63

EWI(1)/EWG(k)/ENP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS/EEG(b)-2/ES(w)-2

AFPTC/ASD/ESD-3/SSD Pab-L/Pz-L JD/AT/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3006467

8/0109/63/008/009/1626/1629

AUTHOR: Borisov, V. L.; Khlystov, V. D.

TITLE: Secondary electron emission of MgO films at low electron energies

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 9, 1963, 1626-1629

TOPIC TAGS: secondary electron emission, electron emission, magnesium oxide
secondary emission, magnesium oxide

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the coefficient of secondary electron emission (σ), the coefficient of electron elastic reflection (R), and the coefficient of slow-electron emission (δ) on the energy of primary electrons in the 2-30-v range has been investigated for MgO films. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure is a diagram of the device used for the preparation and investigation of the films. The films were produced by depositing Mg containing not more than 0.001% Fe and Cu on a tungsten substrate (a disk 15-20 mm in diameter) at a residual gas pressure of 5×10^{-6} mm Hg, followed by oxidation in an oxygen atmosphere at a pressure of approximately 10^{-1} mm Hg and a temperature of approximately 500C. The duration

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ACCESSION NR: AP3006467

of the oxidation process was 1--2 hr, depending on film thickness; the latter did not exceed 1000 Å. The test device consisted of electron gun EG and target T, which could be adjusted by means of an external magnet. In its left position, the target occupied the center of the collector and in its right position was located in front of spiral-shaped tungsten²prayer 8, which could be moved along a line perpendicular to the axis of the device. The analysis of secondary electrons was carried out under conditions of periodic pulses whose repetition rate was about 10 pulses/min. Fig. 2 shows the dependence of σ , R, and δ on primary electron energy. The investigation showed that the value of the first critical potential varies within 13 to 20 v and depends on film thickness and that secondary electrons start to occur in noticeable quantities at an energy corresponding to the width of the forbidden zone. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Jul62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: GE

NO REF SOV: 606

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

KHLYSTOV, V.G.

Clinical and experimental investigations on the absorptive function and diluting secretion of the stomach in man. Ter. arkh., Moskva 23 no.4:16-27 July-Aug 1951. (CINL 21:1)

1. Of the Propedeutic Therapeutic Clinic (Director -- Prof. V. Kh. Vasilenko, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

A technique of isolation of the stomach from the intestinal tract by means of an expansible rubber bulb permitted a study of absorption from the stomach of a no. of chem substances. Solns of glucose, glycine, KI, methylene blue, phenol red, neutral red, and H₂O are absorbed by normal as well as by pathologically altered gastric mucosa; the rate increased with concn. of the substance. Hence the use of dyes for detn. of the time of evacuation from the stomach may lead to erroneous results. Concl. concns. of glucose or glycine even after short residence in the stomach cause an abundant secretion of watery gastric juice in which HCl may be absent or present in subnormal amts.

KHLYSTOV, V.G.

Significance of procto-sigmoidoscopy in diagnosis of dysentery and colitis. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 12:54-62 Dec 1952. (CML 24:1.)

1. Of the Therapeutic Clinic of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Head --- Prof. S. A. Pospelov), Moscow.

KHLYSTOV, V.G., dotsent (Moskva)

Chronic functional constipation and its treatment. Klin.med.
37 no.6:38-45 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.V.Kh.Vasilenko) I Moskov-
skogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.N.Seche-
nova.

(CONSTIPATION, ther.
chronic (Rus))

KHLYSTOV, V.G.; KOLOSOVA, O.L. (Moskva)

Modification of balloon for the mechanographic resitration of gastric and intestinal motility. Klin.med. no.7:134-135 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(GASTROENTEROLOGY—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

KHLYSTOV, V. G., dotsent; KOLOSOVA, O. L. (Moskva)

Studies of the motor function of the intestines in man by the balloon-kymograph method. Report No. 1: "Hunger" motor activity of the small intestine in normal subjects. Klin. med. no.2: 112-118 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V. Kh. Vasilenko) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(INTESTINES) (HUNGER) (KYMOGRAPH)

KHLYSTOV, V.G., dotsent (Moskva)

Study of the motor function of the intestines in amn by the
baloon-kymographic method. Report No.2. "Fasting" motor activity
of the jejunum in man in chronic enteritis (enterocolitis).
Klin. med. 41 no.7:67-71 J1'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko) i Moskov-
skogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

KHLYSTOV, V.G., dotsent (Moskva)

Study of the motor function of the intestines in man by the
balloon-kymographic method. Report No.2. "Fasting" motor activity
of the jejunum in man in chronic enteritis (enterocolitis).
Klin. med. 41 no.7:67-71 J1'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz propovedivnoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko) i Moskov-
skogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

L 44360-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2 G

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0033/0040

ACC NR: AT6022272

AUTHOR: Pirshin, I. V.; Koblova, M. M.; Khlystov, V. I.; Anton'yants, Ye. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation and development of optical modulators ⁷⁰_{B+1}

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966. Sektsiya kvantovoy e elektroniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 33-40

TOPIC TAGS: optic modulator, interferometer, laser communication, laser

ABSTRACT: Since existing optical modulators have electrooptical crystals that require high voltages, a device using a symmetrical Michaelson interferometer with double refracting diagonally cut crystals in the arms was developed. The latter are controlled by a field at right angles to the direction of propagation. The power required to control the modulator can be lowered by increasing the length of the crystal and decreasing its cross section. The power required by the modulator depends on the operating modulation frequency band; when a subcarrier is used, the voltage can be fed to the modulator by a resonance circuit. Curves are plotted for values of power as a function of the modulation band. Optimum adjustments of mirror position are given for maximum uniformity of light intensity over the beam cross section. The arms of the modulator must be identical and temperature must be controlled for best operation since the

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modulator is rather sensitive to temperature variations. Details on the thermal expansion of various parts and materials are given and the effects of expansion on modulator operation are described. Invar is suggested as the best structural material. The maximum modulation frequency is 500 to 700 Mc. A model of the device, 15 x 15 x 6 cm and weighing 3.6 kg, was constructed of superinvar. Details of the optics are given, including the technique for adjusting the mirrors. The modulator was tested between 0 and 100 Mc with a control voltage of 150 v. The model was tested in an experimental transmission of a television picture with the aid of a laser beam. Calculations were made of waveguide size for given wavelengths and the power required for the crystals in the waveguide. The tests of the modulator based on a Michaelson interferometer proved its applicability for high and superhigh frequencies. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,17/

SUBM DATE: 11Apr66/

ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 hs

APEL'TSYN, I.E., doktor tekhn.nauk; BARS, Ye.A., kand.geol.-min.nauk;
BORISOV, Yu.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S., prof.; VYSOTSKIY,
I.V., kand.geol.min.nauk; GOVOROVA, G.L., dots.; DAKHNOV, V.N., prof.
ZHDANOV, M.A., prof.; ZHUKOV, A.I., dots.; KOTYAKHOV, F.I., prof.;
KREMS, A.Ye., doktor geol.-min.nauk; MURAV'YEV, I.M., prof.;
MUSHIN, A.Z., inzh.; NAMIOT, A.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHODANOVICH,
I.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHLISTOV, V.T., inzh.; CHERNOV, B.G., kand.
tekhn.nauk; SHUROV, V.I., dots.; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.;
POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Manual for petroleum extraction] Spravochnik po dobyche nefi.
Pod obshchei red. I.M.Murav'eva. Moskva, Gos. anuchno-tekhn.izd-vo
neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol. 1. 1958. 540 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Petroleum industry)

KHLYSTOV, Yu. N.

"Effect of the Passage of Bright Meteors on Radio Reception," Byul. VAGO,
No.10, pp. 37-38, 1951

Translation 568459

AUTHORS: Tarasevich, N.I., and Khlystova, A.D. SOV/55-58-1-29/33

TITLE: On the Influence of Additions of Certain Stuffs on the Intensity of Spectral Lines of Niobium and Tantalum (O vliyaniy dobavok nekotorykh veshchestv na intensivnost' spektral'nykh liniy niobiya i tantala)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i yestestvennykh nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 215-222. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the carbon arc of direct current and alternating current there happens an intensification of the arc lines Ta 2653.27 and Ta 2714.67 as soon as salts of alkali metals are adjoined. For an addition of silicic acid the intensity of the lines Nb 2950.878 and Ta 2685.11 increases; thereby a spectral determination of niobium (up to 0.001%) and tantalum (up to 0.003 %) is possible. There are 14 references, 10 of which are Soviet, 3 American, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1957

Card 1/1

5 (2)

AUTHORS:

Tarasevich, N. I., Khlystova, A. D., SOV/32-25-8-10/44
Pak, Ye. A.

TITLE:

Determination of Tungsten in Molybdenum With a Method of
Chemical-spectrum Analysis

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 955 - 956
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A method of chemical-spectrum analysis was developed for the determination of small quantities of tungsten (I) (approximately $10^{-3}\%$) in molybdenum (II). To increase the sensitivity of the spectrum determination they investigated chemical enrichment using inorganic co-precipitating agents; the following were used: silicic acid, metastannic acid, zirconium phosphate, and ammonium phosphomolybdate (III). (III) proved to be the most suitable for the enrichment of (I) at which a 90% co-precipitation occurred. This fact was determined by radiometric measurements at different (I)-concentrations by means of radioactive sodium tungstate (W^{185}). The article contains a method for purifying (I) for the preparation of spectrally pure standard samples. The spectra were photographed with a KS-55 spectro-

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Determination of Tungsten in Molybdenum With a
Method of Chemical-spectrum Analysis

SOV/32-25-8-18/44

graph, photographic films of type 2 (sensitivity 16 units of GOST) for the range 2900 Å and type 1 (sensitivity 0.7 units of GOST) for the range 4000 Å were used. The results of analyses of several samples and artificial mixtures according to the described method are given (Table). There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

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S/189/60/000/005/006
B110/B207

AUTHORS: Tarasevich, N. I., Khlystova, A. D.

TITLE: Coprecipitation of tungsten with ammonium phosphomolybdate

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 2, Khimiya, no. 5, 1960, 76-77

TEXT: Hitherto only the colorimetric method applying thiocyanate salts has been used to determine tungsten in the presence of molybdenum. As a collector iron hydroxide separates tungsten not quantitatively, but only to 70-79%. Therefore, the authors suggested the methods of the chemical spectral analysis with partial precipitation of ammonium phosphomolybdate as carrier (collector). Radiometric measurements with radioactive sodium

tungstate (W^{185}) were made to check the complete coprecipitation at different ratios $W:Mo$ in the solution. 1.5 g pure MoO_3 was dissolved in 30 ml $NH_3(1:2)$ —

and poured into a mixture of 20 ml of concentrated HCl and 50 ml water. After the calculated amount of tungsten had been added, precipitation was carried out at room temperature with 2.5 ml 0.2% $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$. The precipitate

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B110/B207

Coprecipitation of ...

redissolved in NH_3 was radiometrically measured (Table). The coprecipitation of W was up to 90-92% plus the amount of tungsten adsorbed by the filter paper. By the enrichment method suggested and the spectroscopic method developed by the authors, it is possible to determine tungsten in molybdenum and its compounds in the range of concentration of $6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ to $2 \cdot 10^{-2}\%$ (referred to molybdenum). The direct spectroscopic method is the best way of determining tungsten concentrations of $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ - 1% (Ref. 2: N. I. Tarasovich, A. D. Khlystova, Ye. A. Pak: Zaved. lab., 25, 955, 1955). Professor An. N. Nesmeyanov and Professor A. N. Zelikman are mentioned. (This is an almost complete translation of the original). There are 1 table and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Moscow State University imeni
M. V. Lomonosov Department of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1959

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Coprecipitation of ...

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B110/B207

Legend to the Table:
1) ratio W:Mo in the solution, 2) activity, impulses/min., 3) initial-; 4) after precipitation; 5) filtrate; 6) precipitate, 7) % referred to initial-.

1 Соотношение W:Mo в растворе	2 Активность, имп/мин.			7 % к исходному	
	3 исходная	4 после осаждения		5 фильтрат	6 осадок
		5 фильтрат	6 осадок		
1:10 000	8325	101	8075	1,2	97,0
1:10 000	8825	556	8100	6,3	91,8
1:10 000	9000	530	8250	6,0	91,7
1:20 000	6625	232	6150	3,5	92,8
1:20 000	6650	525	5675	9,4	85,3
1:20 000	6650	434	6075	6,7	91,3
1:100 000	3405	252	2970	7,4	87,2
1:100 000	3900	269	3435	6,9	88,1
1:100 000	3360	218	3060	6,5	91,1

Card 3/3

BUSEEV, A. I.; TIPTSOVA, V. G.; KHLYSTOVA, A. D.

Present state of the analytical chemistry of tungsten. (survey).
Zav. lab. 28 no. 12:1414-1424 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Tungsten—Analysis)

TARASEVICH, N.I.; KHLISTOVA, A.D.

Effect of alkaline and alkaline earth metals on the background in the 3500 - 4200 Å spectrum region. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.9:1042-1045 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Lomonosov Moscow State University.

1. The conditions of coprecipitation of tungsten (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) with molybdenum (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) were investigated.

2. The conditions of coprecipitation of tungsten (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) with molybdenum (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) were investigated.

3. The conditions of coprecipitation of tungsten (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) with molybdenum (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) were investigated.

ON ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

ABSTRACT: The conditions of coprecipitation of tungsten (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) with molybdenum (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) were investigated.

1. The conditions of coprecipitation of tungsten (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) with molybdenum (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) were investigated.

2. The conditions of coprecipitation of tungsten (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) with molybdenum (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) were investigated.

3. The conditions of coprecipitation of tungsten (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) with molybdenum (in concentrations of 10^{-2} to 10^{-3} M) were investigated.

Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, MM

KHLYSTOVA, A. F.

1412

Vliyaniye materinskogo organizma na formirovaniye. Nasledstvennosti U Vnutrividovykh I Mez-
idovykh Gibridov m., 1954. 16s . 20sm (In-t Genetiki Akad. Nauk SSSR.) 100 ekz
B. N. (54-54861)

SC: Knizhaya Letcpis', Vol. 1, 1955

KHLYSTOVA, A. F.

"The Effect of the Maternal Organism on the Heredity Formations of Intra- and Inter-Species Hybrids." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Genetics, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1954. (Kl., No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. 598, 29 Jul 55

KHLYSTOVA, A.F.

Dominant influence of the maternal organism on heredity in hybrid
plants. Trudy Inst.gen.no.23:89-99 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Hybridisation, Vegetable) (Heredity) (Tomatoes) (Wheat)

KHLYSTOVA, A.F.

Characteristics of heredity in the intraspecific hybridization
of wheat. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 23 no.10:8-12 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR. Predstavlena akademikom I.Ye.Glushchenko.
(Wheat breeding) (Heredity)

GLUSHCHENKO, I.Ye.; KHLYSTOVA, A.F.

Vegetative hybridization of cabbage. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol.
no.3:392-405 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Genetics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(CABBAGE) (GRAFTING)

ZAERODINA, A.S.; KHLYSTOVA, A.P.

Microde termination of selenium in organic compounds containing chlorine, bromine, and sulfur. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.1:69-72 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Selenium--Analysis)

KHLYSTOVA, I.P. and MISHCHUK, N.N.

Effect of clear weather on irritability of the central nervous system in hypertension. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 3:395-403 '54.

(MIRA 8:2)

I. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizioterapii i kurortologii, direktor M.N. Mushchik i Laboratorii kortiko-vistseral'noy patologii, zaveduyushchiy I.T. Kurtsin.

KHLYSTOVA, I.P.

"Physical therapy and physical prophylaxis of children's diseases."
E.A.Ginsburg, D.V.Messel'. Reviewed by I.P.Khlystova. Vop.okh.mat
i det. 1 no.4:95-96 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(CHILDREN--DISEASES) (PHYSICAL THERAPY)
(GINSBURG, E.A.) (MESSEL', D.V.)

KHLYSTOVA, I.P. (Leningrad)

"Sanatoria and health resort services for children in the U.S.S.R."
by N.M. Dmitrieva. Reviewed by I.P. Khlystova. Vop. okh. mat. 1
det. 2 no.2:93-94 Mr-Apr '57 (MLRA 10:4)
(HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)
(DMITRIEVA, N.M.)

KHLYSTOVA, Iraida Pavlovna; CHIZHIKOVA, Yelena Konstantinovna; RAVKIND,
B.M., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.; BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn.
red.

[Methods for ultraviolet irradiation in children's institutions]
Metodiki ul'trafiol'etovykh oblucheni v detskikh uchrezhdeniyakh.
Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 39 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(PEDIATRIC RADIOLOGY)

KHLYSTOVA, I.P.

Effect of an ultrahigh frequency electrical field on change in the reactivity of children during treatment for sepsis in newborn infants.
Vop. okh. mat. i det. 7 no.3:47-52 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. M.S.Maslov) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (dir. - dotsent Ye.P.Semenova).
(INFANTS (NEWBORN)--DISEASES)
(SEPTICEMIA) (DIATHERMY)

KHLYSTOVA, V.N.; KOZLOV, O.G.

Relationship between structural patterns in the Volga Valley portion
of Volgograd. Geol.nefti i gaza 6 no.4:40-43 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Trest Volgogradneftegazrazvedka.
(Vogograd Province—Geology, Structural)

SHAPIRO, Ya.Sh.; KHLYSTOVA, V.N.

Formation of local uplifts in the zone of Don-Medveditsa dislocations. *Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol.* 37 no.5:111-131 S-O '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Don Valley—Geology, Structural)

(Medveditsa (Volgograd Province)—Geology, Structural)

KAZANTSEV, O.D.; KHLYSTOVA, V.N.; NAYDIS, L.M.

Features of the structure of the crystalline basement of the Volga Valley portion of Volgograd Province in connection with estimating the outlook for oil and gas in the terrigenous Devonian. Geol. nefi i gaza 6 no.12:33-37 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Volgogradneftegasrazvedka i Nizhne-Volzhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i geofiziki.
(Volgograd Province--Petroleum geology)
(Volgograd Province--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BYKHOVSKIY, V.Ya.; KHLISTOVA, Z.I.

Preparative production of crystalline vitamin B₁₂ from the
biomass of methane-producing bacteria. Vit. res. 1 ikh isp.
no.6:70-73 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva, i
eksperimental'naya laboratoriya Khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo
zavoda imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

KIREYEVA, K.I.; KHLISTOVA, Z.K.; SHARAPOVA, T.A.; POLTAVSKAYA, N.K.; KOLLESNIKOVA,
Z.K.; MARTEN'YANOVA, P.M.; GATILOVA, A.S.; ZHERDEVA, T.A.

Observations on the epidemiology of dysentery in Vladivostok. Zhur.
mikrobiol. epid. i imm. 29 no.10:49-52 O '58. MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
i gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, epidemiology,
in Russia (Rus))

EYNGORN, A.L.; KHLYSTOVA, Z.K.

Epidemiological characteristics of diphtheria in one of the cities
of the Far East; authro's abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i
immun. 31 no. 10:98-99 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(SOVIET FAR EAST--DIPHTHERIA)

KHLYSTOVA, Z.K.

Some observations on the role of food industry workers and food enterprises in the epidemiology of dysentery in Vladivostok.
Trudy VladIEMG no.2:181-184 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

KHLYSTOVA, Z. S.

24314

KHLYSTOVA, Z. S. Embriogenez i vozrastnyye izmeneniya slizistoy obolochki zhelchnogo puzyrya zhivotnykh i cheloveka. Trudy Akad. med. nauk SSSR, T, III, 1949, S. 156-58.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

(Embryogenesis and growth changes in the mucous membranes of the gall-bladder in animals and men)

KHLYSTOVA, Z. S.

"A Histological Study of Sheep and Chicken Skin in Normal and Experimental Pathology." Dr Biol Sci, Moscow Veterinary Acad Chkalov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 6, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

KHLYSTOVA, Z. S.

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
 Small Horned Cattle.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No.12014
 AUTHOR : Khlystova, Z. S.
 INST. : Institute of Animal Morphology AS USSR
 TITLE : Embryonic Development and Structure of the
 Skin in Sheep.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta morfol. zhivotnykh AN SSSR, 1957,
 vyp. 19, 39-51

ABSTRACT : In studying the embryonic development (ED) of
 the skin of 1-2, 2¹/₂ and 4-4¹/₂ months old
 embryos (10 embryos and more to each age group),
 as well as the skin of 5-6, 19-20 days old
 lambs and 2-year old sheep of the local breed,
 3 periods of morphological changes of the skin
 structure were exposed. The 1st period until
 ED of 2¹/₂ months is characterized by the
 earliest histogenesis process of the tissue
 which forms the skin cover. The 2nd period
 (2¹/₂-4 months of ED) is characterized by

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY : USSR

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110009-9"

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ectoderm's transmutation into a multi-layer
 epithelium, the establishment of hair, the
 origin of the first collagen fibers; the trans-
 mutation of the mesenchyme into connective
 tissue and the formation of the skin's blood
 vessels. In the course of the 3rd ED
 period from 4-4¹/₂ months, specific skin
 structures form, such as the covering epi-
 thelium, connective tissue, hair and glands.
 With the development of hair the epithelium's

CARD: 2/3

KHLYSTOVA, Z.S. (Orenburg (obl.), ul.TSvillinga, 90, kv.12)

Comparative investigations of changes in the epidermal and endodermal
epithelium in cultures in the organism. Arkh. anat. gist.i embr.
38 no.1:43-47 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof.Z.S.Khlystova)
Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SKIN---TRANSPLANTATION)

KHLYSTOVA, Z.S.

Regeneration of cartilages during cultivation within the organism.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.4:118-121 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. Z.S.Khlystova)
Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent S.S.Mikhaylov).
Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.V.Lebedinskim.
(CARTILAGE--TRANSPLANTATION) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

KHLYSTOVA, Z.S. (Orenburg, ul. TSvillinga, 90, kv.12)

Orenburg histology conference devoted to the memory of Professor
F.M.Lazarenko, member-correspondent of the Academy of Medical Sciences
of the U.S.S.R. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.5:117-120 Mr. '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

(HISTOLOGY--CONGRESSES)
(LAZARENKO, FEDOR MIKHAILOVICH, 1888-1953)

UDOVIN, G.M., prof., otv. red.; PERVUKHIN, V.Yu., dots., red.;
 KHLYSTOVA, Z.S., prof., red.; DUNAYEV, P.V., dots.,
 red.; KUZ'YAKINA, A.P., dots., red.

[Materials of the Histological Conference on the Problem
 'Reactivity and Plasticity of the Epithelium and Con-
 nective Tissue Under Normal Experimental and Pathological
 Conditions' dedicated to the memory of Professor F.M.
 Lazarenko, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical
 Sciences of the U.S.S.R.] Materialy Gistologicheskoi konfe-
 rentsii po probleme "Reaktivnost' i plastichnost' epiteliia
 i soedinitel'noi tkani v normal'nykh, eksperimental'nykh i
 patologicheskikh usloviakh," posviashchennaya pamiati chlena-
 korrespondenta AMN SSSR professora F.M.Lazarenko. Orenburg,
 Orenburgskii sel'khoz. in-t, 1962. 165 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Gistologicheskaya konferentsiya po probleme "Reaktivnost'
 i plastichnost' epiteliya i soedinitel'noy tkani v normal'-
 nykh, eksperimental'nykh i patologicheskikh usloviyakh,"
 posvyashchonnaya pamyati chlena-korrespondenta AMN SSSR pro-
 fessora F.M.Lazarenko. Orenburg, 1960. 2. Orenburgskiy sel'skokho-
 zyaistvennyy institut (for Udovin, Kuzyakina). 3. Orenburgskiy
 meditsinskiy institut (for Khlystova, Dunayev).

KHLYSTOVA, Z.S. (Orenburg, ul. TSvillinga, 90, kv. 12)

F.M.Lazarenko's scientific heritage and its further development.
Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 45 no. 10:106-116 O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. Z.S.Khlystova)
Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KHLYSTOVA, Z.S.; ABDRAHITOVA, E.Kh. (Orenburg)

Cultivation of skin tissues in a denervated area of the body.
Ark. pat. 27 no.5:59-63 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. -- prof. Z.S.Khlystova)
Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

88718

9.4300(1043,1150)

S/032/61/027/002/009/026
B134/B206

AUTHORS: Krol', L. Ya., Nashel'skiy, A. Ya., and Khlystovskaya, M. D.

TITLE: Method for the graphite coating of quartz workpieces

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 2, 1961, 177-178

TEXT: To prevent a reaction between quartz and semiconductor materials, the surface of the former is coated with a thin carbon layer. No exact data on applying such coats are to be found in relevant publications. In this paper, a method is described for applying carbon coatings on quartz surfaces, which is based on a pyrolysis of pure organic compounds (such as acetone). The thermal decomposition of acetone proceeds most favorably at 700°C, CO₂, CH₄, hydrogen, and ethylene being formed. The latter dissociates and contains the complex anion (C-C)²⁻, which easily polymerizes to the graphite lattice. Since the separated carbon is in an active state, it adsorbs well on the quartz surface. Heating the graphitized quartz piece in vacuum apparently strengthens the quartz-carbon bond through formation of silicon carbide, which was also determined microscopically.

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88718

Method for the graphite coating...

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Graphitizing takes place in a special apparatus which consists, in principle, of a heatable quartz tube through which argon is conducted serving as a carrier gas for the acetone vapor. Best results were obtained at 700°C and a duration of 30 min. The graphitized object is ignited in vacuum (0.05 mm Hg) at 1100-1200°C for 2-3 hr.. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskey promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare Metal Industry)

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722110009-9"

KHLYSTOVSKIY, A. D. Cand Agr Sci -- "Effectiveness of fertilizers in connection

with methods of inserting them under vegetables in podzolic-turf soils of varying cultivability." Mos, 1961 (Mos Order of Lenin Agr Acad im K. A. Timiryazev). (KL, 4-61, 205)

296

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KHLYSTUN, I.

Cotton Growing

Harvesting pod halves along with raw cotton. Khlopkovodstvo no. 10, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November, 1952. Unclassified.

DOKUCHAYEV, V., KHELYSTUN, I.

Cotton Growing - Stavropol' (Territory)

"Cotton growing in Stavropol'." Reviewed by V. Vizgin. Khlopkovodstvo No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

KHLYSTUN, V.G.

137-58-5-11147

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 321 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Telushkin, N.V., Rybalka, T.M., ~~Khlystun, V.G.~~

TITLE: The Employment of Semiautomatic and Automatic Devices for the Determination of the Carbon Content in Cast Iron and Steels (Primeneniye poluavtomaticheskikh i avtomaticheskikh apparatov dlya opredeleniya sodержaniya ugleroda v chugunakh i stalyakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii. Ukr. resp. pravl., 1956, Vol 4, pp 61-64. Comments, pp 65-66

ABSTRACT: It is shown that it is possible to employ automatic devices for the determination of C in cast irons and steels. A system was developed and adapted whereby CO₂ is automatically absorbed by lye. The sample is pumped from a buret into the absorber by means of pressurized O₂ which is supplied automatically through an electromagnetically energized solenoid stopcock. A diagram of the automatic device is shown. A number of electrical blocking circuits effect the switching of the stopcock, supply O₂ to the furnace, and control the withdrawal of specified quantities of gas for sampling purposes, the pumping of the gas to be

Card 1/2

137-58-5-11147

The Employment of Semiautomatic (cont.)

absorbed, etc. The automatic apparatus is employed in the laboratory of the Yenakiyevo plant.

Yu. B.

1. Carbon--Determination
 2. Metals--Analysis
 3. Laboratory equipment
- Design

Card 2/2

KHUYT CHUYEN, S.M.

KHLYTCHYEV, S. M.

KHLYTCHYEV, S. M. -- "The Effect of a Voltage with Linearly-Variable Frequency on Selective Systems and the Optimum Relationship in Automatic Frequency Analysis." Min Communications USSR. Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications. Moscow, 1955
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

Khlytchiyev, S. M.

AID P - 4242

Subject : USSR/Radio Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 90 - 8/8

Author : Khlytchiyev, S. M.

Title : Influence of voltage with linearly varying frequency upon linear systems.

Periodical : Radiotekhnika, v. 11, no. 1, 61-72, Ja 1956

Abstract : The author presents a method of investigation of the response of linear resonant systems to excitation of a frequency varying linearly with time. The behavior of such systems is important for the solution of several problems in radio, mechanics and acoustics. The author obtains dynamic frequency characteristics of an n-stage resonant amplifier with separate circuits connected in cascade. When the frequency of the emf is varied slowly, the dynamic frequency characteristic coincides with the static one. The author also gives a solution for a system with a limiting transmission coefficient.

AID P - 4242

Radiotekhnika, v. 11, no. 1, 61-72, Ja 1956

Card 2/2 Pub. 90 - 8/8

He presents diagrams characterizing the degree of distortion of the shape of the frequency characteristic in relation to the rate of frequency variation of the emf. Thirteen diagrams. 8 references (1944-1955) (4 Soviet).

Institution : None

Submitted : Ag 17, 1955

KHLYTCHIYEV, S.M.

SOV/106-58-6-3/13

AUTHORS: Khlytchiyev, S.M., Aleksandrov, G.A., Deart, Yu.M. and Smagin, I.I.

TITLE: (The Path of) Automation of Radio-reception Centers
(Puti avtomatizatsii radiopriyemnykh tsentrov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 6, pp 13 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is published as a basis for discussion and readers are invited to comment on the problems raised in it. Methods of automation which are applicable to productive processes cannot be mechanically applied to communications, but some of the concepts and solutions can undoubtedly be used to improve the stability, capacity and efficiency of communication links, particularly short-wave radio links.

Classification of the Principles of Automatic Radio-reception Centres:

Radio-receivers can be classified according to the geographical location of the basic equipment groups - radio-reception centre and the radio office. The antennae must be placed in an area relatively free from industrial noise. Geographical separation of the terminal equipment from the antennae and the head amplifiers is

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SOV/106-58-6-3/13

(The Path of) Automation of Radio-reception Centers

considered undesirable for the following reasons:

- 1) Extra equipment is required to link the receiver head and the radio office.
- 2) Maintenance personnel are still required outside the radio office.
- 3) Concentration of the equipment in towns is undesirable and ~~re-equipping of the~~ radio office would be necessary. Thus, the traditional separation of the reception centre and the radio office is considered most suitable. This is assumed in all the schemes discussed in the article and it is also assumed that the equipment necessary for automation is located at the radio-reception centre. Automatic radio-reception centres can work in three ways:
 - a) Remote control from a control desk located in either the radio centre or in the radio office;
 - b) By programmed control. The controlling apparatus performs all the necessary operations in accordance with a previously planned programme;
 - c) Operation with automatic programming. The controlling apparatus computes its own programming to meet the demands of the correspondents.

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(The Path of) Automation of Radio-reception Centers SOV/106-58-6-3/13

Centre with Remote Control:

With remote control from a control desk, it is necessary to control a variety of operations, such as switching in and out of receivers, tuning of receivers, switching of antennae, of terminal equipment, etc. It is also necessary to check that the required operations have been performed. The general block diagram of a remote control system is shown in Figure 1. Here ΔCY is the control signal transmitter; ΠCY is the control signal receiver; M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n are the control executive members. Full lines

show the control signal paths, and the dotted lines show the path of signals confirming the operations. Specific systems can be divided according to the type of executive members used, by the method of confirming fulfilment of the operations, by the form of the control signals and by the method of transmission (Refs 1, 2).

Centres with Programmed Control:

The classification and terminology given in Ref 5 are used in this article. Automatic systems are divided into three groups: 1) Systems of automatic "hard" control;

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(The Path of) Automation of Radio-reception Centers

2) Systems of automatic regulation; 3) Self-changing or self-regulating systems. Analysis of operational data of the Ministry of Communications radio-reception centres show that: a) The wave timetable to each correspondent is given monthly and is not changed over the given period; b) Over a period of 24 hours, the given waves are changed in accordance with a programme, corrected by the operator to correspond to the factual propagation conditions over the given route. Quite a large deviation in changeover time (up to several hours) often occurs; c) The manner of working and speed is given quarterly and is not changed over the quarter; d) The antennae are tied to the correspondent but can in some cases be changed; e) During operation, the receiver is frequency-trimmed by the duty technician whenever the signal quality worsens or when requested to do so from the radio office.

From the above, control of the majority of the operations is possible on the basis of a "hard" programmed automatic control sequence. For this, controlling apparatus, to switch in the executive members, a memory, to store the programme and a decoder, to produce the control signals as

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(The Path of) Automation of Radio-reception Centers SOV/106-58-6-3/13

required by the programme, are necessary. Facilities for fulfilling special requirements, as they occur, are also necessary. By introducing limited logical circuits, automatic control can, to some extent, replace the judgment of human operators. The presence of arithmetical apparatus in the controlling machine significantly widens its possibilities, makes it more universal and reduces the size of the memory necessary to store the programme. A fundamental deficiency of the "hard" automatic control system is that to preserve optimum quality of the signal, the programme must be adjusted from the radio office whenever the propagation conditions change. To overcome this deficiency, self-regulating systems are required, for which electronic controlling machines are most suitable.

In the self-regulating system, there is extra equipment Y_2 (Figure 3) as well as the basic controlling apparatus Y_1 .

Y_2 receives signal data from the receiver output, transmitter frequency data, receiver tuning data, information from the radio office, etc. and evaluates the signal quality from

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(The Path of) Automation of Radio-reception Centers SOV/106-58-6-3/13

this data. It then acts upon Y_1 to maintain the optimum signal quality.

Radio-reception Centres with Automatic Programming:

Statistical data, characterising the features of each radio link, can be accumulated in the memory. The controlling apparatus itself can then use this data to introduce corrections into both the wave timetable and into other parts of the programme and, furthermore, it can devise a new programme to meet the requirements of an originating correspondent, i.e. the reception centre would have automatic programming facilities. Such a centre would search for the calling correspondent and then switch to directive working. Search receivers would find the correspondent's carrier frequency. On the basis of the correspondent's data and analysis of the incoming signal, the controlling apparatus selects a free receiver and adjusts the equipment to suit the modulation, the nature of the work, the frequency, etc. and when ready, sends a ready signal to the transmitting station through the radio office. Automatic programming, however, requires not only new and very complicated equipment but also re-organisation of the methods of radio communication.

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(The Path of) Automation of Radio-reception Centers

Thus, it is a long-term problem.

Conclusions: Radio-reception centres with programmed control are a more immediate task and such centres can be introduced gradually by replacement of existing centres or by re-equipment. A number of associated problems then arise due to: 1) Some types of existing equipment are not suitable for automatization; 2) Prototypes, and in some cases, even the design principles of instruments for objective measurement of the radio signal quality have not been developed; 3) Measuring instruments constructed to meet the requirements of computing electronic machines are not available; 4) Sufficient experience in the design of self-tuning and self-regulating systems has not yet accrued.

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(The Path of) **Automation** of Radio-reception Centers SOV/106-58-6-3/13

There are 4 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1957

1. Communication systems--USSR
2. Radio stations--Control systems
3. Noise (Radio)--Measurement
4. Personnel

Card 8/8

ALEKSANDROV, G.A.; DORRER, I.A.; MALOCHINSKIY, O.M.; KHLYTCHIYEV, S.M.;
CHISIYAKOV, N.I.; SHUL'GIN, K.A.; VENGRENYUK, L.I., red.;
MARKCCH, K.G., tekhn. red.

[Radio communications and broadcasting] Radiosviaz' i ve-
shchanie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i
radio, 1961. 503 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Radio—Receivers and reception)

(Radio—Transmitters and transmission)

KHLYUPIN, G. D.

Electrical Engineering

Dissertation: "Method of Calculating Detector Devices With Copper Oxide Rectifiers."
Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Institute V. M. Molotov,
23 Mar 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva Moscow, 13 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

AKHMETZHANOV, Abdulkadir Abdurakhmanovich; KHLUPIN, G.D., kand.
tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GEDE, I.G., inzh., red.; MOROZOVA,
P.B., red. izd-va; ORESHKINA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Synchronous tracking systems of greater accuracy] Sinkhronno-
slediaschie sistemy povyshennoi tochnosti. Moskva, Oborongiz,
1962. 211 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Automatic control) (Servomechanisms)

6 (3)
AUTHOR:

Khlyupin, G. D., Candidate of Technical
Sciences

06292
80V/119-59-11-6/13

TITLE:

The Phase Shift in the Operation of Potentiometers in
Alternating Current Circuits

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 11, PP 15-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the phase shift between input- and output voltage in an alternating current potentiometer is dealt with. The phase error of the potentiometer is represented as a function of voltages and their phase shift in a voltage vector diagram. If the phase shift is independent of the position of the potentiometer slide, the phase error of the potentiometer is constant and can easily be compensated. If, however, the phase shift varied with the position of the slide, compensation of the phase error is not possible. Here, the causes of the phase shift are analyzed. By shifting the slide the active and reactive resistances in the potentiometer vary, which causes phase shift. On the basis of the circuit diagram (Fig 2) of a potentiometer, the capacities, inductivities, and ohmic resistances of a potentiometer of symmetric construction are discussed; first, the winding inductivities and intermediate

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are given. The
(15) hold for a metal toroid. For the case

The Phase Shift in the Operation of Potentiometers in
Alternating Current Circuits

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shown by figure 4b the equations (18) and (18a) are given for the phase shift, and several values of it are given in table 4. The curves for the phase shifts in all three investigated cases are shown in the diagram of figure 6. There are 7 figures and 4 tables.

Card 3/3

KHLYUPIN, G. D.

Errors of rotating transformers. Priboroostroenie no. 12:3-5
D '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Electric transformers)

KULEPZH, L.P.

Standard designs for pipeline crossings over swamps and small impediments. Transp. i khran. nefti no.1:10-14 '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy inatitut po proyektirovaniyu spetsial'nykh sooruzheniy promyshlennogo stroitel'stva.

KHLYUPIN, V.A., dots.

Normal standards of blood pressure. Terap. arkh. 29 no.5:57-69
My '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki gosptal'noy terapii (zav.-prof. I.N.Sergiyenko)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PRESSURE,
normal (Rus))

KHLYUPIN, V.A., dots.

Dispensary service and preventive therapy for patients with
hypertension. Sov.sdrav. 17 no.3:19-22 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki gosspital'noy terapii Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo
instituta (sav. kafedroy-prof. I.N. Sergiyenko)

(HYPERTENSION, ther.

dispensary serv. & prev. ther. (Rus)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; BESSONOVA, A.S.; KHLYUPINA, A.F.

Physicochemical properties and technological assaying of Bokson deposit
bauxite-like formations. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.12:51-64
' 58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.

(Bokson Valley--Ore deposits--Testing)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; KHLYUPINA, A.F.

Investigating physicochemical properties of bauxite from Tatarka deposits in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.12:89-98 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Tatarka region (Krasnoyarsk Territory)--Bauxite)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; KHLIUPINA, A.F.

Preparation of Tatarka deposit bauxites. Trudy.Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR
no.12:108-115 ' 58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Tatarka region (Krasnoyarsk Territory)--Bauxite) (Ore dressing)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; KHLIVIRINA, A.F.; HESSONOVA, A.S.; SHISHLYANNIKOVA, E.M.;
MEN'SHIKOV, P.S.

Sintering Ushur nepheline syenites with limestones in the presence
of a reducing agent. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.13:134-143
'58. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Ushur region (Kuznetsk Ala-Tau)--Nepheline syenite)
(Limestone) (Sintering)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; BESSONOVA, A.S.; KHLYUPINA, A.F.

Complex processing of high-iron silicon bauxites by sintering two-component burdens in the presence of a reducing agent. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.13:226-231 '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Bauxite) (Sintering)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; KHLIUPINA, A.F.

Comprehensive treatment of the ore from the Bokson deposit, the
Buryat A.S.S.R. Trudy BKNII no.5:35-42 '61.

(MIRA 13:2)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; KHLYUPINA, A.F.

Temperature range for the sintering of alkali aluminosilicate charge
mixtures. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.43:22-35 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Alkali metal aluminosilicates) (Sintering)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; SHUSHLYANNIKOVA, E.M.; KHLYUPINA, A.F.; KUZ'MINA, G.V.

Industrial assaying of feldspar rocks as a raw material for the production of alumina. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.43:36-39 '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Feldspar—Testing)

(Aluminum oxide)

KUZ'MINA, G.V.; KHLIUPINA, A.F.; KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; SHISHLYANNIKOVA, E.M.;
Prinimal uchastiye GAIKOV, A.S.

Nepheline rocks of the Buryat A.S.S.R. are a possible raw material for
the production of alumina. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.43:63-68
'62. (MIRA 16:3)

(Buryat-Mongolia--Nephelite)

(Aluminum oxide)

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